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To Sportsmen. We have a few lots of the premium shot guns. They will be sold each for \$16.50, or, with the WEEKLY MIRROR one year, for \$18. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

The cold weather is modifying somewhat. Next we may look for a little more rain.

The appointment of W. H. Seaman as Register of the Los Angeles Land Office has been confirmed by the Senate.

The grip is upon us in Los Angeles, but it is quite a mild grip, compared with its manifestations in the Eastern States.

A NUMBER of leading citizens of Santa Ana and Orange county have signed a call for a mass convention of friends of State division, to be held there next Saturday.

A DISPATCH from Washington announces that the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures called upon Secretary Windom on Wednesday, and discussed informally the silver question. The Secretary said he was preparing a bill embodying the features of the plan outlined in his annual report, which he expected to have ready for submission to Congress on Monday.

SOME of the eastern papers, in commenting upon the project for the irrigation of western arid lands, under Government supervision, show that they entertain the mistaken notion that the Government is expected to create reservoirs. This is not so. All that is asked of the Government is that it make surveys to ascertain where storage reservoirs may best be constructed.

A PENNSYLVANIA jury has acquitted a railroad engineer of criminal carelessness, although at the time of the accident he was asleep in his cab. The jury found that the engineer had been on duty twenty-two hours without sleep or rest. This is all right, as far as it goes, but the jury should not have stopped there. It should have had something to say of a corporation which would force a man in no responsible a position to work that long without rest.

MAX O'RELL, the genial critic from the other side, being asked in New York if he had written a book upon Ireland, said:

I like to write about the faults of the people. The people of Ireland have no faults. Did I try to find them? Yes, I spent a week or more in the land that has sent so many sons here.

O'Rell must have kissed the Blarney stone, when in Ireland. A closer study of New York municipal affairs might cause the gentleman to somewhat modify his views in regard to Irish characteristics, at least so far as the Irish-American branch of the Celtic family is concerned.

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF OUR FRUIT INDUSTRY.

The annual report of the California Fruit Union contains some interesting figures, which shows how the fruit-shipping business has grown during the past year. During 1889, 991 carloads of fruit were sent to agents of the union in the East, a gain of 141 carloads over the shipments of the previous years. In addition to these, it is estimated that 600 cars were sent out by members of the union to points where there are no agencies, making about 1600, the total for the State at large being estimated at 2432. The net sales of 991 of the carloads sent to eastern agencies amounted to \$338,230, and the gross sales to \$860,726, which, after deducting freight, cartage and commissions, cleared to the shippers or owners an average of 34 cents per pound—about \$67 a ton, certainly a very handsome figure, and one which should lead to still greater increase in the magnitude of the shipments.

The above only refers to deciduous fruits. It is estimated that Southern California will ship over 3000 cars of oranges this season, so that the total annual fruit shipment from the State may safely be put down at 6000 carloads. The development of this business into one of ten times the magnitude is only a question of reasonable freight concessions on part of the railroad companies. Three and a third cents a pound ought to leave the fruit-grower a net profit of at least \$50 a ton, which is certainly much more than can be made in any other manner from the soil. Southern California is at present much behind in facilities for the shipment of deciduous fruits, hence the market for these is some times poor. Our horticulturists run more to citrus fruits, which are found to be the most profitable. Still, there are many sections in Southern California which are not adapted to the growth of oranges. Fruit-growers in these sections would do well to form some organization similar to that of the California Fruit Union, which has done so much to raise prices of fruit in the northern part of the State.

In its orchards and vineyards California has a mine of wealth, which our horticultural prospectors have as yet only scratched upon the surface. He is a bold man who would attempt to say how many carloads of fruit we shall ship east in 1900.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hon. William H. Sears, just appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco—and a good appointment it is—would have appointed, for his deputy at Los Angeles, the late John R. Brierly—"Old Dad"—had he lived. Mr. Sears' intention was expressed in the following letter, written four and a half months ago:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30, 1889.
My Dear Sir: Col. Markham has forwarded to me your letter recommending the appointment of the Hon. John R. Brierly as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. I have known Mr. Brierly many years, and I fully endorse what you say about him. He was one of the most honest and influential members of the last Legislature. When I am clothed with proper authority, I guess we will satisfy the wishes of the Republic of Los Angeles in this matter.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM H. SEARS.

The matter of filling the deputyship will be settled at the proper time.

THREE years ago, when the Topolobampo colony craze was rampant in Los Angeles, THE TIMES devoted considerable space to this peculiar attempt at the establishment of a modern Eden. Since then, little has been heard of the affair. A person named Remley, who joined a party from Kansas City last year, recently wrote a long letter to San Francisco, describing his experience, in the course of which he says that the colonists now number about one hundred and ten, mostly old men and women, who have become so embittered by their disappointment that they are hard to live with. If these people had means to leave there would not be twenty remaining at that place, but having put their money in the general fund they can get nothing back. All are paid for work in time checks, which can't be cashed because the directors claim there are no funds. Remley says most of the land owned by the colony is good, but the colonists persist in planting eastern seed and they have thus regularly lost their crops. The regular diet of the colonists is black-eyed beans and corn bread three times a day, and most are too poor to buy any meat. He pronounces most of the statements in the *Credit Foncier*, the official newspaper organ, as falsehoods, as the colony has nothing to offer to new members but hard work and poor food.

A WASHINGTON dispatch announces that the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House a letter recommending an increase in the limit of the cost of the Los Angeles public building to \$500,000. This is a concession of the figures given by the superintendent of construction and endorsed by Gen. Vandever. As shown in THE TIMES, at the time when the question was under discussion, this will give 20,000 square feet of floor room—sufficient for all Federal departments, including the postoffice, land office, signal service and internal revenue offices. There will be ample money to buy the necessary adjoining land, build a wing, and add an additional story. The result is very gratifying. Should the recommendation of the Secretary be carried out, as we have every reason to hope, it will give Los Angeles a public building of which we shall have reason to feel proud.

THERE is a rumor in London that the Czar has become addicted to the morphine habit and is insane. Such a statement is quite credible, in view of the reports which have been received from time to time of the ungovernable fits of fury with which he is occasionally seized. The constant fear of a sudden and violent death is enough to drive any one insane. It is impossible for Americans to feel much sympathy for a ruler whose sufferings are caused by his refusal to grant his subjects a semblance of a constitutional government, such as we, in this country, would not consent to live under for a month. All the Nihilists ask is

that they may enjoy as liberal a form of government as exist in Austria, Germany, Italy and Spain. This is, surely, not much for intelligent human beings to ask. Until it is granted, the lot of the Autocrat to All the Russias, whoever he may be, will assuredly not be a happy one.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the decision of the Council to re-submit the sewer question to the people under three distinct propositions, necessities that does not occur to the mind of the City Fathers that the city's finances are in a somewhat straitened condition, and that, just at the time they are trying to mature plans to retrench, it is very unwise to incur the heavy expense of three elections, on a question that the people have once said at the ballot-box they would not submit to. Our correspondent calls attention to the fact that the burden of taxation is very great now—so great as to discourage to a great extent the investment of money.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Spider and the Fly continues to draw good houses and the piece loses none of its attraction for those who admire pretty costumes, good-looking girls and the fun that go to make up a variety entertainment. Bessie Cleveland and Hilda Thomas make the best possible impression with their singing and in spite of the weakness of their respective roles succeed in scoring the chief legitimate successes of the piece.

ROLAND REED.—This clever comedian will appear on Monday night at the Grand Opera-house in *The Woman Hater*, described as an eccentric comedy by D. D. Lloyd. Mr. Reed has produced more than one comedy with varying success, but with none has he had more unanimous recognition than in the piece to be given here on Monday. He is no stranger to the public; this city and has won much praise for his work in pieces of the farcical order. *The Woman Hater* calls for something more in the line of logic and common sense than all accounts Mr. Reed's performance ought to be well worth seeing.

EMMA JUCH OPERA COMPANY.—The announcement of the positive coming of this company to open their nights and a matinee, beginning 30th inst., has given a great deal of satisfaction. Miss Juch will sing each evening successively in *Faust*, *William Tell* and *Carmen*. Seeing that the success of the company depends upon the success of the first night, it is probable that she will be induced to substitute some other opera for *William Tell*, in which she will have so little to do. It is an opera almost entirely new, and it is probable that it will properly belong to the repertoire of a company traveling under the name of Emma Juch. *Mignon* would be a satisfactory substitute.

ADELINA PATTE.—It is now definitely advertised that three performances of grand Italian opera will be given at Hazard's Pavilion on Friday and Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoon, January 17th and 18th, in which the chief attractions will be three stars, Patti, Albani and Tamagno. No more than one of these stellar attractions will be heard at each performance, but the management offers a chorus of sixty, an orchestra of fifty, a military band of thirty, and twenty-four corpses, whose plouffettages will give life and animation to the scene at the proper juncture. The performance is to be under the general direction of the company, Luigi, alternating with Romualdo Sagio.

When Patti was last here she was heard only in a concert programme and the opportunity to hear her in a complete opera will undoubtedly draw a large crowd to the Pavilion.

The subscription sale for the three performances will be opened on Tuesday next, the price being fixed at \$18, equivalent to \$6 a seat for each representation.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—Hoyt's farce comedy, *A Bunch of Keys*, is underlined at this house for four nights, beginning on Sunday. The piece is so well known that comment is unnecessary, except to say that the company is reported to be fully up to the mark.

A YOUNG BLACK.

How He Stole a Watch to Get a Pair of Shoes.

A diminutive dandy, as black as the ace of spades, who gave his name as Emmet Whitesides, his age 10 years, and his residence No. 125 Turner street, was taken to the police station yesterday afternoon by Officer Dorsey, on the charge of having stolen a watch from a French woman living on Well street. Whitesides was called into the house in the morning by the children, and saw the watch, and when he got a chance, stole it. He then went to school, where he was found by Officer Dorsey. The boy at once confessed the theft, and took the officer to where he had secreted it, in a sardine can in a vacant lot on Center street. The youthful culprit was taken into the Chief's office, and on being arraigned, began to squall at the top of his voice, vowing that the watch was the first thing that he had ever stolen, and promising never to repeat the offense if he was let loose this time. He said that he stole the watch to buy him a pair of shoes, as his father would not get them for him, and although he was a thief, he was a good boy, and he would not do it again. The officer, seeing that the boy was a thief, and that he was a good boy, and that he would not do it again, let him go.

THE LATE MRS. HUTCHINS.

Memorial Services Today—Universal Sympathy.

Memorial services for the wife of Rev. Dr. Hutchins will be held today at 3 o'clock in the First Congregational Church. Rev. A. M. Merwin of Pasadena, a college classmate of Rev. Dr. Hutchins, and Rev. W. A. James, and a special friend of the family, will conduct the services, assisted by Rev. H. P. Coad.

Rev. Dr. Hutchins has been selected by the Clerical Union to represent it on that occasion. Touching resolutions of sympathy have been tendered Dr. Hutchins by the Clerical Union of the city, by members of the church, and by Rev. Dr. Hill and his church of Pasadena. Calls of sympathy and telegrams from eastern friends were received all day yesterday.

The Christian pastors and ministers of this city are requested to meet at the First Congregational Church, corner Sixth and Hill streets, this afternoon at 1:30, to attend in a body the funeral of the late Mrs. H. G. Hutchins. This notice is pursuant to action taken at a called meeting of pastors, Thursday morning.

Anson's Assassin Convicted.

FRENO, Jan. 16.—In the case of Perry Douglas charged with shooting Brakenham Anson near Madera in May last, the jury this evening returned a verdict of guilty of assault with a deadly weapon.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Negro Problem Before the Senate.

A South Carolina Senator Wants the Blacks Shipped to Africa.

Counter Suggestion for the Expulsion of the Fire-eating Whites.

The Day in the House Occupied with a Debate on the Site of the Proposed World's Fair, Etc.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Jan. 16.—[By the Associated Press.]—Senator Hale, from the Census Committee, reported back adversely the bill to require the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain what percentage of people own their own farms, the number of farms under mortgage and the amount thereof.

Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury not to make a new lease of the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Alaska for the purpose of taking fur seals thereon and to postpone all action in relation thereto until after the 30th of February, 1890. Passed.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Establishing a customs collection district to consist of the States of North and South Dakota; for the removal of Indian prisoners in the East (Geronimo's band) to Fort Sill, I. T.

The Senate then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Butler, to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States, and Mr. Butler proceeded to address the Senate.

This, he said, was too grave a subject to be distorted by party considerations or confined within the narrow boundaries and limits of party lines. Some persons in this country were to be seen the hand of God for the accomplishment of a great purpose in the other hemisphere. Events appeared to be shaping themselves in a manner to justify such a conclusion. The race question, raised by the changed attitude of the two races toward each other, was burning evidence that the issue was not confined to any locality, section or party.

What was to become of the 200,000 Indians of this country, and the 100,000 Chinamen of this country, the 100,000 negroes of this country? They were citizens, they had the ballot, they had all the civil and political rights which white men had, and which were denied to other colored races. Mr. Butler referred to the absence of colored men from all high positions in this country, and saw in that fact proof of unrelenting, unforgiving, incurable race prejudice. If any body, he said, had predicted before the war that the Southern States would within ten years be represented in both houses of Congress by men who were then slaves, he would have been laughed at. If any one had predicted today that within ten years a full-blooded, genuine negro would be found in the United States, he would not be believed, and yet there were men who expected that very thing. They had contemplated a gradual, orderly, voluntary movement of the colored people out of the Southern States, and provided the Government means to enable them to do so. While the negroes remained in the Southern States, in numbers their white neighbors, not only did the negroes not advance in the scale of civilization, but actually retrograded.

Mr. Butler said that he had been his observation and experience had convinced him that where the white race was largely the majority, the white race was better off and the negro was better off, so that no friend of the negroes would oppose the bill because it would be hurtful to the negro. He believed if the Government should do its duty by the negro, instead of chasing him and confusing him with civil rights and empty statistics, it would render him substantial assistance in his struggle for regeneration and progress. He would illumine the dark continent of his fathers with the light of Christianity and law. As to the effect on the Southern States he said that if the South could be induced to do a part, at least, of the abundant cheap labor there would be such an immigration of white, intelligent, progressive citizens that the prosperity of the South during the last decade would pale into insignificance as compared with its future progress.

Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Butler. It seemed to him that this proposition was the most serious and important one that had been introduced in the history of the Senate or in the legislative history of any free, civilized and prosperous people. From all climes under the sun, laborers were thronging to the way in their eager desire to share the harvest of national prosperity and national glory, and yet in the Senate of the United States the proposition was made that by the force of the Nation, sided by its treasury, 8,000,000 laborers, born on American soil, every one of them entitled to every right, were to be deported to what the Senator called justly styled the dark continent of Africa, and which, in spite of recent explorations, their illustrious fellow-citizens were less known to readers of history today than it was when the Father of History attempted a description of it 300 years before the birth of Christ.

Mr. Blair spoke against the bill. He thought that if, instead of exporting 8,000,000 people, there were 10,000 who were people exported to Africa, and kept there, the whole difficulty would be settled. The difficulties of the race problem existed in the excited imaginations and meretricious prejudices of a few white men, not between the races themselves. As to the idea of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) that the choice was between murdering negroes or marrying them, he thought that a course of lectures on the sixth and seventh commandments would settle the whole thing, and no more would be heard of a doctrine that was an absurdity and insult to our common humanity.

The bill went over without action. Mr. Teller presented the credentials of Messrs. Saunders and Power as Senators-elect from the State of Montana. They were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate bill to amend article 103, of the rules of war (in relation to deserters), was taken from the calendar and passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned on Monday.

In the House Mr. McKinley of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on World's Fair to consist of 12 members, which committee shall within three days report a plan by which the House can determine the site of the proposed fair, and subsequently report a bill providing for the fair.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the minority of the committee, reported a substitute resolution as follows: "WHEREAS, on the 18th and 20th days of December, and at other times, the House referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs divers bills, petitions and memorials touching the projected World's Fair of 1893, whereby full jurisdiction of that committee of the whole subject matter, and said committee has given exhaustive consideration of the same."

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to report a resolution providing a method of selecting the locality of the World's Fair of 1893 by votes of the House of Representatives. First, as to the site of the fair shall be held at the west of the Allegheny Mountains. Second, as to the selection of the place for location of said fair. After such votes have been taken, the committee shall report a bill providing for the World's Fair in 1893 to be held at the place selected as above provided.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, favored the substitute resolution and testified to the vigorous and faithful work which the committee had performed in reference to the projected World's Fair.

Mr. Morrow of California took the same view.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri favored the major-

ity resolution. He said that prior to the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentlemen representing the competing cities had entered into a compact that a special committee should be created. Mr. St. Louis asked was that the special committee should be appointed by the Speaker and that the committee should contain an equal number of the advocates of the four cities competing for the fair. He asked that the agreement be carried out in good faith, and that the majority report be adopted.

Mr. Frank of Missouri strongly advocated the majority resolution. Mr. Springer of Illinois, who led the Chicago faction, denied that there had been any compact between the representatives of the competing cities. It was true they had agreed to request the Speaker to call a meeting of the Committee on Rules in order to create a special committee, but that was long ago, the only intention of that agreement being that the committee might sit during the holiday recess.

Mr. Hatch characterized Mr. Springer's argument as "special pleading." The representatives did not know that the gentlemen they had treated with were looking around for loopholes through which to crawl out of an honorable contract.

Mr. Springer denied the right of any gentleman to meet in a hotel parlor and to make a compact to bind members of the House. The friends of Chicago had done just what they agreed to do.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky and Mr. Chipman of Michigan argued in favor of the Committee on Foreign Affairs retaining jurisdiction over the subject.

Mr. P. Yone of New York and Mr. Flower of New York argued for the majority report.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois opposed the creation of a special committee, and called attention to the fact that there were two New York members on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Turner of New York strongly opposed Mr. Cannon's proposition that the House shall first vote on the question of locating the fair east or west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Mr. Cummings said all New York asked was a fair and square deal and no trickery. Mr. Cannon thought the friends of Chicago had not acted in perfect good faith, and he said the Chicago bill had been slipped in before the committees had been appointed.

The friends of Illinois denied that the bill had been slipped in.

Mr. Mason of Illinois favored retention of the World's Fair bill by the Committee on Foreign Affairs because he believed it would expedite the business of the House.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio argued against withdrawing jurisdiction from the Foreign Affairs Committee, which had been appointed without prejudice and without preconceived motives. The gentlemen from New York never wanted a new deal until they held a bad stand.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said the great contest was upon the coast on the one hand and the valley of the Mississippi on the other; and it would be simplified if it could first be decided whether the fair should be held at the west of the Alleghenies. The House, as was its right, had referred bill after bill in regard to the World's Fair to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was nearly ready to report. The object of the resolution was to transfer the subject to the meeting of Congress, was a special committee, and it was not an agreement which would last through the session. "We failed in this special committee, and the object failing, the agreement failing."

Mr. Cannon then modified his resolution by striking out the clause requiring the vote to be first taken on locating the fair east or west of the Allegheny Mountains.

A vote was then taken on substituting Mr. Cannon's resolution for that reported by Mr. McKinley, and it was defeated—yeas, 140; nays, 143.

Mr. Springer rising to a question of privilege, said he had kept close tally of the vote, and his tally did not agree with the official tally. Without impugning any one's account, he would, to the surprise of the House, the recount reversed the former result, and the substitute was agreed to—yeas, 137; nays, 134.

Then much confusion ensued as to the next step to be taken in the preliminary proceedings. Many members contended that the next vote should be taken on the McKinley resolution, as recommended by the substitution of the Cannon resolution; but the Speaker held otherwise, and stated that the vote was upon the substitution of the majority resolutions, as amended, for the resolution of Mr. Cannon, which was reported by the Committee on Rules. The vote was watched with intense interest, and when it was known, at the end of the roll call, that the resolution had been defeated by a vote, Mr. Springer of Illinois, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, in order to be able to move a consideration.

The substitute was rejected—yeas, 133; nays, 135.

Mr. Springer moved to reconsider and Mr. McKinley moved to lay the motion on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

WILL GO THROUGH CANADA.

A Syndicate's Plan for Controlling Live-stock Shipments.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Francis D. Clayton of Chicago, who represents a syndicate formed for the purpose of controlling live-stock shipments throughout the country, was in the city today. Clayton said the plan was to have all cattle and sheep shipped out of Chicago through Canada and out at the St. Lawrence points. The cattle would all go through the Dominion and some of them would be sent to points in this country. The Canadian government is interested in the plan and is working hard to bring it to a successful issue. If the syndicate succeeds, live-stock will be sent over the line by rail, and the cattle-cars will be sent right on the wharf and the stock sent aboard ships with the least possible delay. If the vessels to which they are consigned are not in port when the cattle arrive, the stock will be quartered in yards that will be under the direct supervision of an inspector appointed by the Canadian government. The scheme, he said, would be the means of a general shaking up of all lines handling cattle, and a number of abuses and old-time ideas would be remedied and eliminated, and shippers would secure a great deal better treatment than they have ever had before.

The Cattlemen's Demand.

SEDALIA (Mo.), Jan. 16.—At the State convention of the Missouri Live Stockmen today, a resolution was adopted almost unanimously that: "We demand of our National Congress and State Legislature the enactment of such laws as will prohibit the extortionate monopoly or combination of men engaged in handling and slaughtering meat cattle, of which they control the market, transporting and distributing our meat products, and restore to the farmers free and fair competition in the sale of their products whereby they may reap the legitimate reward of their labor."

A Saloonist's Suicide.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 16.—James J. Mulvenna, a well-known resident, shot himself through the heart at 2 o'clock this morning. Mulvenna and brother were proprietors of a saloon on First street, and slept together. His brother heard Mulvenna get up, and soon after the report of a pistol-shot rang through the room. The brother sprang out of bed, but too late. The shot was fatal, and Mulvenna died in an hour. No cause is known. He was a member of the San Jose Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Ballot Reform in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Under the auspices of the Ballot Reform League of this city there was a big mass-meeting in Cooper Union tonight. The officers were prominent men of all parties and factions. Resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature to amend the laws relating to the ballot-reform law, and demanding, too, its approval by Gov. Hill. The Saxton bill was commended as answering the requirements of the resolution.

Boatsmen Adrift.

TACOMA (Wash.), Jan. 16.—Two unknown men in a sailboat capsized in the bay yesterday afternoon, and were last seen drifting helplessly down the Sound.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Portugal Very Sore Over That Ultimatum.

Why the British Are Not Feared by the Natives in Africa.

Editor Parke Convicted of Libeling the Earl of Euston.

A Banquet Given Stanley by the Khedive—Starvation Stalks Through the Sudan—Other Foreign News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LISBON, Jan. 16.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Prime Minister Pimental was absent from the Chamber of Peers today owing to an attack of influenza. In his absence the Minister of Justice delivered a declaration on the dispute with England. His remarks were similar to those made by Pimental, who declared that the government would protect its interests as far as possible and maintain its dignity absolutely. A recriminatory debate followed, but all agreed in denouncing the British ultimatum.

Several colonial governors, including the Governor of Mozambique, have resigned. Twenty royal marines have been arrested for making a demonstration against England.

It is understood the British squadron will visit Tagus shortly. Portuguese merchants contemplate boycotting England and are refusing to receive British money. Lord Stanley said that while aboard the British steamer Lady Nyassa, on the Shire River, Portuguese compelled the crew to haul down the English flag and hoist the Portuguese colors. Trivir declares that the English have lost all prestige through their pacific policies. The natives ascribe the gentleness of the English to weakness, and think the Portuguese the strongest nation.

STILL ANOTHER.

THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO LINE COMING.

Transcontinental Roads Apparently the Popular Idea Among Railroad Magnates—Fresno Wants to Build a Line—Notes of Local Railroad Men.

The air is full of rumors regarding transcontinental railroads, and if all reports are credited, this State will be overrun with railroad builders within the next few months. The latest paper to build a new road is the San Francisco Chronicle. That paper of Wednesday says:

"An article published in Sunday's Chronicle, in which under the heading of 'New Roads,' it was stated that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway proposed building about 2000 miles of road, work to be commenced at once. Now this is a very important and though no intimation is given as to the direction in which the company is about to build, it is certain that the line will continue its present line. Now this line runs from St. Louis almost due west into Indian Territory, and terminates in a little settlement known as Seippa. From this latter insignificant little town to Albuquerque, on the Atlantic and Pacific, is a straight line due west.

"The St. Louis and San Francisco shares with the Santa Fe traffic rights over, in fact has a lease of, the Atlantic and Pacific roads, so that building to Albuquerque would let the St. Louis and San Francisco into this city. The line will be the shortest possible route to St. Louis."

If this be true, it is almost certain that Los Angeles will be on the line. There are several railroad men in this city who are of the opinion that this new road will make its way up the coast instead of building up the San Joaquin Valley. It is very certain that the Southern Pacific is very anxious to get this road, and the various rumors that are flying around, and it is also certain that they have made up their minds that they must fight more than one rival in this State very soon.

Fresno is evidently in a prosperous condition, for she is about to build a road of her own. An exchange says: "The San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company has filed articles of incorporation in Fresno. The object of the company is to build a line 75 miles long from that city, running up Kings River into the mountains. Work is to be commenced within 90 days. Although Fresno has been made the object of many railroad schemes, this latest one meets with general confidence. Of the \$1,500,000 capital stock one half has been subscribed. The directors are Marcus Polaski, said to be a moneyed Chicagoan; Thomas E. Hughes, the Fresno banker and owner of much property in that city; Gilbert Deming, John D. Gray and William M. Williams."

NOTES.
Judge Brunson, solicitor for the Santa Fe, has filed a response with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in the case of J. C. Campbell vs. the Company. Campbell is a commercial traveler, and claims that the company discriminated in the matter of baggage allowance against him. Brunson claims that the provisions of the code have been complied with.

Supervisors.
The Board of Supervisors held an all-day session yesterday and transacted considerable business.

H. T. Stafford, Peter Fleming and E. H. Hinkle were appointed viewers of the W. E. O'Neill private road.

A petition to change the El Monte and San Gabriel road was referred to Supervisor Davis.

The proposition of Mr. Scoville for a bridge on the Pasadena boulevard was accepted.

The District Attorney was directed to prepare a blank form of bond for contractors for hospital and other supplies.

The opening of bids for a hospital site was continued to January 20th.

The District Attorney was directed to begin suit at once against Ralph Rogers for the forfeiture of his toll-bridge franchise at Garvanza, and for any money due the county.

In the matter of the Bacon and Stoneman road the petitions of the Trustees of Pasadena and South Pasadena were read, and the matter referred to Supervisor Hubbard for investigation.

A petition for the removal of James Hepens as road overseer of Elizabeth Lake was referred to Supervisor Hubbard.

La Liebre road district was created, and William Bailey appointed overseer.

George S. Fleming was appointed Constable of San Gabriel, vice S. D. Crow, resigned.

The old rate of road poll taxes was fixed for the current year.

A list of Orange-county patients in the hospital was referred to the Orange-county Commissioners.

The petitions of Al Gobler and J. S. MacKenzie, deputies of El Estero, for Collector, for reconsideration of their claims, were read and laid upon the table.

The report of the viewers of the Clearwater and Downey road was laid on the table on account of the amount of damages allowed.

Adjourned until next Monday.

THE PLAZA ENGINE-HOUSE.
The City Has Not Lost It—Case in Statu Quo.
Last Evening's Express had an article stating that the city had lost title to the Plaza engine-house by reason of the failure of the city to appeal from the judgment rendered by Judge Hutton about a year ago, in which he decided that the city had no title to the property and that H. W. Latham and Mrs. Bigelow each owned one half of the same, and that Mrs. Bigelow had notified the city to either quit the property or pay rent.

The City Attorney informs the Times that H. W. Latham notified the city of the filing of a judgment in his favor as required by law, and the city thereupon made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled and from which an appeal has been perfected and it is now pending in the Supreme Court. The reason why Mrs. Bigelow is that she has never notified the city of the filing of the judgment in her favor, and that when the city is so notified it has 10 days in which to make a motion for a new trial, and should the same be refused an appeal from that order will be taken to the Supreme Court.

BUSINESS.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

New York, Jan. 16.—Money on call easy at 8 1/2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange, quiet and steady; 60-day bills, 4.8 1/2; demand, 4.8 1/2.

American cotton oil, 30 1/2. Government bonds, dull and barely steady.

New York, Jan. 16.—Stocks today were less active than for the past few days, owing in part to the stoppage of tickers of the Commercial Telegraph Company, which seriously interfered with business of many brokers, and partly to the apathy of traders, who are again the principal makers of quotations. Following at the opening was dullish, but the pressure upon Union Pacific extended to other stocks, and traders turned over to the bear side for a time, and a general decline was consequent in the unsettled department. Sugar refineries were run up about 2 per cent. by shorts covering. Wisconsin Central was again materially lower on continued liquidation, and Jersey Central late in the day dropped suddenly from 123 to 120 1/2, but recovered a portion of the loss. Coal stocks were remarkably strong again, and Reading was aided by the report that the Mayor of Philadelphia had signed the Terminal Bill. The market closed dull but heavy, and generally at the lowest prices.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

U. S. 4s, reg. 126 1/2 Northern Pacific 30 1/2
U. S. 4s, coup. 126 1/2 N. Y. Central 100 1/2
U. S. 4s, reg. 104 1/2 N. W. preferred 140 1/2
U. S. 4s, coup. 104 1/2 N. Y. preferred 140 1/2
Pacific 6s 10 1/2 Oregon Trans. 33 1/2
American Ex. 14 Oregon Imp. 41 1/2
Can. Pac. 33 1/2 Oregon Nav. 41 1/2
Can. Southern 33 1/2 Pac. Mail 38 1/2
Central Pacific 33 1/2 Reading 38 1/2
C. B. & Q. 105 1/2 Rock Island 65 1/2
Del. & Lack. 105 1/2 Texas Pacific 65 1/2
D. & N. 105 1/2 Union Pacific 65 1/2
Erie 105 1/2 U. S. Express 84 1/2
Kansas & Texas 94 1/2 Western Union 82 1/2
Lake Shore 104 1/2 U. S. Express 84 1/2
Louis & Nash. 104 1/2 Western Union 82 1/2
Mich. Central 93 1/2 Missouri Pacific 72 1/2
Missouri Pacific 72 1/2

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Alcoa 1 1/2 El Cristo 1 1/2
Aspen 7 1/2 Hale & Nor. 3 1/2
Cal. H. 4 1/2 Homestake 3 1/2
Con. Cal. 4 1/2 Iron Silver 2 1/2
Com. T. B. D. 33 1/2 Mexican 1 1/2
Com. T. S. C. P. 33 1/2 Ontario 17 1/2
Deadwood T. 1 1/2

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.

Best & Belch. 3 1/2 Potomac 1 1/2
Cholera 2 1/2 Ophir 1 1/2
Con. Virginia 4 1/2 Savage 1 1/2
Confidence 3 1/2 Sierra Nevada 1 1/2
Gould & Curry 1 1/2 Union Con. 2 1/2
Hale & Nor. 2 1/2 Yellow Jacket 2 1/2
Peerless 3 1/2

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Closing quotations: Atchafon, Topeka and Santa Fe 7 1/2
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 106 1/2
Chicago Central common 17 1/2
bond scrip, —; do, first mortgage bonds, 60 1/2; San Diego, 15 1/2.

Silver Bars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Silver bars, 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4 per ounce.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Bar silver: 97 1/2 per ounce.

Grain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Wheat: Very dull; buyer season, 1.34 1/2; buyer 1.35 1/2; seller, 1.36 1/2; barley: Very dull; buyer season, 90 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Wheat: Very dull; buyer season, 1.35; buyer 1.36 1/2; seller, 1.37 1/2; wheat: Steady; January, 1.37 1/2; February, 1.38 1/2; May, 1.41 1/2; Chicago, 1.37 1/2; Oats: Steady; January, 29 1/2; May, 30 1/2; barley: Steady; January, 44 1/2; May, 45 1/2; no trading.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—Wheat: Quiet; holders (after moderately); California No. 1, 4 1/2 per cent; red winter, spring, 7 1/2; red winter, 7 1/2; Corn: Quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Coffee: Options closed steady and unchanged to 10 points down and quiet; sales, 17,000 bags; January, 15.85; March, 15.80 to 15.85; April, 15.05; May, 15.00 to 15.05; June, 15.00; spot Rio, dull and easy; fair cargoes, 19 1/2; No. 7, 17 1/2.

Sugar: Raw, firm and quiet; refined, steady and in fair demand; mold A, 6 1/2; Copper: Sluggish; lake, January, 14.35; London, 14.35; steady; domestic, 14.35; Tin: Quiet and firm; straits, 30.45; Hops: Quiet and steady.

Live Stock.
CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Cattle: Receipts, 14,000; market steady; common choice steers, 4.80 to 5.25; steers, 3.00 to 4.75; stockers and feeders, 2.25 to 3.50; Texas cattle, 3.50 to 3.80.

Hogs: Receipts, 34,000; market strong to shade higher; mixed, 3.55 to 3.75; heavy, 3.55 to 3.85; light, 3.55 to 3.85; skids, 3.00 to 3.60.

Sheep: Receipts, 6,000; market strong and 10c higher; natives, 3.50 to 3.65; western corn-fed, 4.80 to 5.25; Texas, 3.50 to 4.50.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Petroleum: The market opened steady at 1.04 1/2, but after box first, some became strong and advanced to 1.05; a reaction followed, and the close was steady at 1.05 1/2. Stock Exchange—Opening, 1.04 1/2; highest, 1.06; lowest, 1.04 1/2; closing, 1.05 1/2. Consolidated Exchange—Opening, 1.04 1/2; highest, 1.06; lowest, 1.04 1/2; closing, 1.05 1/2. Total sales, 631,000 barrels.

Dry Salted Meats.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Dry salted meats: Shoulders, 4.15 to 4.25; short clear, 4.95 to 5.00; short ribs, January, 4.07 1/2.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Pork: Dull and steady; January, 5.82 1/2 to 5.85; May, 5.87 1/2.

Lard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Lard: Dull and steady; January, 5.82 1/2 to 5.85; May, 5.87 1/2.

Whisky.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Whisky: 1.02.

Los Angeles Markets.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, 6.00; old roosters, per doz, 5.50; young roosters, per doz, 6.00; broilers, large, per doz, 5.00; broilers, small, 3.50; turkeys, per lb, 1.50 to 1.60; ducks, large, per doz, 1.00; ducks, small, per doz, 4.00; geese, 1.00 each.

HONEY—Extracted, light, 5c bid, 4 1/2c asked; job lots, 6c; amber, 4 1/2c to 5c. BEESWAX—Per pound, 18c bid, 19 1/2c asked.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, per box, 10.00; Bell & Bugle, 11.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches: Sun-dried, No. 1, 1c bid; No. 2, 10c bid; sun-dried, No. 1, 1.50 bid; No. 2, 1.00 bid; 10c bid; 12c asked. Prunes: California French, 6c bid, 8c asked; California German, 7c.

FLOUR—No. 1, 1.50; No. 2, 1.40; No. 3, 1.30; No. 4, 1.20; No. 5, 1.10; No. 6, 1.00; No. 7, 90c; No. 8, 80c; No. 9, 70c; No. 10, 60c; No. 11, 50c; No. 12, 40c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 10c; No. 16, 5c; No. 17, 4c; No. 18, 3c; No. 19, 2c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1/2c; No. 22, 1/4c; No. 23, 1/8c; No. 24, 1/16c; No. 25, 1/32c; No. 26, 1/64c; No. 27, 1/128c; No. 28, 1/256c; No. 29, 1/512c; No. 30, 1/1024c; No. 31, 1/2048c; No. 32, 1/4096c; No. 33, 1/8192c; No. 34, 1/16384c; No. 35, 1/32768c; No. 36, 1/65536c; No. 37, 1/131072c; No. 38, 1/262144c; No. 39, 1/524288c; No. 40, 1/1048576c; No. 41, 1/2097152c; No. 42, 1/4194304c; No. 43, 1/8388608c; No. 44, 1/16777216c; No. 45, 1/33554432c; No. 46, 1/67108864c; No. 47, 1/134217728c; No. 48, 1/268435456c; No. 49, 1/536870912c; No. 50, 1/1073741824c; No. 51, 1/2147483648c; No. 52, 1/4294967296c; No. 53, 1/8589934592c; No. 54, 1/17179869184c; No. 55, 1/34359738368c; No. 56, 1/68719476736c; No. 57, 1/137438953472c; No. 58, 1/274877906944c; No. 59, 1/549755813888c; 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